

# The Janesville Daily Gazette.

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The German immigrants to Wisconsin during the past year numbered 15,704.

The witness fees in the Guiteau case amount to \$7,000, which are less than at first supposed they would be.

Postmaster General Howe has made his son, Frank, chief clerk of the department, and now some newspapers are shouting nepotism.

The total number of children of school age in Wisconsin is 489,142, and of this number, 295,162 have attended school during the past year.

Alfreda Patti sang to a twelve thousand dollar house in Chicago last night. Haverly's was jammed, and even standing room was at a premium.

Probably because Dr. W. A. Hammond was not permitted to become one of President Garfield's surgeons, he has taken the ground that Guiteau is insane.

During 1881 there were 47,956 immigrants arrived in Milwaukee who came to make Wisconsin their home. The immigration was the largest known for several years.

The handsomest woman in Washington is Mrs. Moore, the wife of a Congressman from Tennessee. Probably there are many other Congressmen's wives who are not in Washington yet.

Governor Smith, of Wisconsin, whose term of Chief Executive of Wisconsin, has just expired, says, except being President of the United States, the greatest honor that can come to a man is that which he has enjoyed for four years. The Governor has evidently been well treated.

And the people have been "excellently well" treated in having such a Governor.

Following the suggestion made by the Gazette last summer, the Washburn Observatory will hereafter furnish the standard time to all railway stations in the State. The Observatory is now connected with the Western Union telegraph office by telegraph, and by this means the standard time can be easily furnished.

The new church for Dr. J. P. Newman, in New York, will be a sort of a Congregational church, although Dr. Newman is a Methodist. He will have to follow him—General Grant, Jay Gould, Shepard Knapp, and several other millionaires. The first thing to be considered in the new church, is wealth, and piety will be talked over afterwards.

A few years ago, the misplacement of a comma in one of the revenue laws enacted by Congress, cost the government several million dollars. It has just been learned that the Illinois Legislature made an error last winter in using a comma in one of the laws enacted, which robbed the country newspapers of a good deal of printing which the Legislature intended to give. In this case, the treasury of the State is benefited, while the country newspapers are mourning over the mischief a little comma has done.

There are some hopes that the Guiteau case will be given to the jury by Thursday of next week. The law points were presented to Judge Cox to-day, and he will rule upon them to-morrow. Mr. Davidge will then open the argument for the prosecution which will occupy all of Saturday. Seville will reply for the defense on Monday and Reed will follow him. It is said that Guiteau will be permitted to address the jury if he desires to do so. If he should do this, the humiliation and disgrace would be even greater than the trial itself. Judge Porter will close for the prosecution which will end the trial. It is not expected that the arguments will consume more than four days.

One of the most important libel suits ever commenced in this State is that instituted by John J. Orton against Henry M. Finch, both of Milwaukee. The complaint alleges that Finch called Orton a practical robber and a brigand for which \$30,000 in damages is demanded. It is then alleged that Finch called Orton an unprincipled fellow and a dishonest man, and for that he sues for the sum of \$10,000. Then, for general slander, tending to disgrace the plaintiff and making the public believe that he was a great criminal, guilty of a capital crime, should be sent to the State prison, and struck from the roll of attorneys, he sues for \$50,000, making the entire amount demanded in the complaint, \$90,000, besides the costs of the action. This suit is the result of the personal fight which has been going on between Orton and Finch for some time. There does not seem to be any very flattering prospects that the bar of Milwaukee will soon see the personal animosity between these men die out.

No one who understands the financial condition of the State, and who keeps informed in regard to the general affairs of the State government, will hesitate to pronounce the administration of Governor Smith one of the most perfect and successful ever given to the people of Wisconsin. A cleaner cut administration—one in which high manly integrity, faithful labor, and marked ability were so prominent—never was elected in this State.

When Governor Smith's administration began, the general fund had been overdrawn some \$150,000. When he turned over the government to the new officers, there was a balance of \$173,000 on the other side of the ledger.

with all known demands against the State fully paid, except the old war debt.

During the past four years the State has secured 35,000 acres of school land which it has long been entitled to, but the fact was not discovered till four years ago when Governor Smith opened his administration.

There have also been received 523,000 acres of swamp land in addition to that received previously. In an interview the other day when Governor Smith reached Milwaukee, he told a Republican and News reporter that "of this amount there have been received patents for 167,000 acres, and the executive has been given the authority to select about 70,000 as an indemnity for the swamp lands erroneously sold by the general government, on what was known as the land warrants, prior to 1857. For 120,000 acres erroneously sold by the general government, prior to 1857, cash has been received by the State, and accounts have been audited in favor of the State for about 141,000 acres. About 40,000 acres of the 523,000 are for adverse claims on swamp lands. This claim is now under consideration by the department at Washington, and patents will soon be issued to the State for them. The remainder of the 523,000 acres have been sold by the general government since 1857 but there is no existing law providing for the State being paid for them. But the right of the State to them has been established and agreed to by the department at Washington, and there can be no difficulty in getting the legislation necessary to secure them."

For what Governor Smith has done for the State he is entitled to the heartfelt thanks of the people, which he has received many times, and beside that their profoundest esteem and abiding confidence.

Time brings its changes, and some times these changes are marvelous and beyond understanding. Within a month, General Grant, who once said that General Fitz John Porter should have been shot for treachery, now comes out as a bosom friend and strong defender, and maintains that Porter should be restored to his rank and at once relieved of the disgrace which the court martial imposed upon him. This remarkable somersault on the part of General Grant creates much discussion and much divided opinion as to the motives which prompt General Grant to come out boldly for the reinstatement of General Porter. There is hardly any one who believed that General Porter had very much loyalty about him during the war. He was naturally inclined to deal gently with the South, and this gentleness led him to treachery and disloyalty. When he was tried, he was tried fairly. President Lincoln approved the finding of the court, and General Grant while general of the army, approved the finding also, because he understood the facts of the case. When he became President, he was appealed to on behalf of Porter, and claiming to understand the case thoroughly, he very emphatically refused to help him in any way. There has been no new evidence discovered since then. The facts were very plain, and they all went directly to prove that General Fitz John Porter was not in sympathy with the cause of the Union. Porter's case was reviewed by General John A. Logan—thoroughly reviewed—by a three days' speech in the United States Senate during the last Congress. That speech was a masterpiece, and General Grant applauded it. There was proof as clear as the noon-day sun, that Fitz John Porter intended to disobey the orders of General Pope, and that he intended to be a traitor. With these facts boldly standing before the world, the court martial, President Lincoln, the Generals of the army, President Johnson, President Grant, and Grant as general, all said Fitz John Porter was guilty, and after careful study of the case, General Grant said he ought to have been shot. Now General Grant is anxious to be placed on the retired list. He can never be honored with the position unless the Democrats in the Senate vote for his bill. Porter is a Democrat, and all the Democrats will vote for him; and putting this and that together, some can see why General Grant has made such a sudden change in his opinion regarding Fitz John Porter. In whatever way the case is considered, the conversion of General Grant is almost inexplicable. His recent interview does not settle the matter.

It was Matt Carpenter who used the following language when discussing the Porter question in the Senate two years ago: "Every train of cars that penetrated the interior States for months afterward came freighted with the sacred remains of our slaughtered soldiers. These were piled up at railway stations like merchandise. They sleep now in the graves that dot every high hill and every green valley in Wisconsin. Our people will not soon forget Fitz John Porter. They will never forgive him. If Fitz John Porter had twenty thousand lives, they were all forfeited to the State."

## No More Hard Times.

If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style, buy good, healthy food, cheaper clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive, quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, but put your trust in that simple, pure, remedy, Hop Bitters; that cures a cure at a trifling cost, and you will see good times and have good health. See another column.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

**A Terrible Panic at a Funeral in a Quincy Church.**

**Several Ladies Seriously Injured by Being Trampled Upon by the Crowd.**

**Explosion of 500 Kegs of Gun-Powder at Oskaloosa, Iowa.**

**The House Committee Considering the Repeal of the Arrangement of Pension Act.**

**Hawks' Bill For the Reorganization of the State Militia.**

**Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.**

## HEAVY LOSS.

Special to the Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—Seville Scotland's woolen mills burned early this morning. Loss \$100,000.

## NO SETTLEMENT.

Special to the Gazette.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The Pennsylvania road rejected a settlement of the railway war on the terms submitted by the Erie, the Central, and the Baltimore and Ohio.

## THE GALLOWS.

Special to the Gazette.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—Charles Ellis and Michael Kotosky, were hanged this morning. Ellis was colored and killed a negro named Sanders. Kotosky shot his sweetheart, Miss Simons.

## HANGED.

Special to the Gazette.

NEW YORK, January 6.—Kinkowsky, the murderer of Nina Muller, was hanged in the Jersey City jail-yard at 10:30. Only the coroner, the sheriff, the jury and the members of the press were allowed in the yard. He died without a struggle. He bade farewell to his wife last night, and protested his innocence to the last.

## THE QUINCY PANIC.

**Frightful Panic in a Church—All Caused by a False Alarm.**

QUINCY, Ill., January 5.—During the funeral of the Rev. Simon Kuhlshoeffer, at Salem Evangelical church, this afternoon, a frightful panic occurred. In the rush for the street some forty persons were injured, six, all ladies, seriously. The church is one of the largest in the city, and was filled with the friends of the deceased. All the seats were filled, and the standing-room in the aisles and about the doors was occupied. Soon after the services commenced the panic occurred. It is said that a seat in the gallery broke down. The people in the vicinity thought the gallery was giving away and a rush was commenced. Men, women, and children poured out of the doors leading from the main floor and the gallery into the hall leading to the street. All efforts to stop them were fruitless. The people were frantic and would listen to nothing. In less than two minutes the door-way was blocked up and the scene that followed was indescribable. The women who were caught in the crowd were thrown down and trampled upon. Their shrieks and the shouting of the men, who seemed to be frightened out of their senses, were fearful. For fully ten minutes the doorway was blocked up, and during the greater portion of this time half a dozen women lay on the steps under the feet of the frightened crowd. A few men who had lost their sense went to work heroically to rescue the women and succeeded in getting them out after they had been walked over by a large number of men. As fast as taken out the victims were taken to adjoining houses and cared for.

## OSKALOOSA EXPLOSION.

**Particulars of the Horrible Occurrence.**

OSKALOOSA, Iowa, Jan. 5.—An explosion occurred at 4 o'clock p. m. to-day where by 500 kegs of powder, the property of the American Powder company, went up in a terrific convulsion, caused by some boys using the wooden magazine as a target for a breech-loading rifle. John Phillips, son of the mayor, whose father drew the rifle as a prize on New Year's day, Gerald Joyce and John Steadman were the boys engaged in the target exercise, and were all instantly killed, being fearfully mangled and burned. They were carried from 50 to 200 yards from the magazine, and mutilated almost beyond recognition. The explosion caused great damage to windows, nearly all the plate-glass fronts in the business quarter of the city being wrecked, while many houses in the north part of the city suffered severely, the damage aggregating not less than \$20,000.

Many persons were injured by falling glass and debris. KEOKUK, Iowa, Jan. 5.—The shock of the explosion at Oskaloosa to-day was felt at Monroe, on the Keokuk and Des Moines division of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, a distance of nearly thirty miles from the scene of the explosion. For Toilet and Household goods call on J. C. Toole and Evenson, the Druggists, who sell the Post Office, Janesville, Wis. They sell Oiler Cases, Cologne Sets, Toilet Cases and Perfumes very cheap.

## EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 5.—State Superintendent Whitford to-day completed the compilation of some interesting educational statistics. The total number of children of school age in Wisconsin is 489,142; number who have attended public schools during the year, 295,162; number ungraded schools 5,701; number graded schools, 474; number of high schools, 130; number teachers required for public schools, 7,065; number of school houses, 5,753; number erected during the year, 245; number of pupils the school houses will accommodate, 363,322; number of pupils who have attended them, 24,624; valuation of school houses, \$4,580,187.95; of sites, \$784,125.80; apparatus and libraries, \$175,525.95. Total, \$5,549,019.61. Aggregate receipts for school purposes, including balance on hand and tax levies, \$2,851,638.46; aggregate expenditures, \$2,301,638.34. Number of pupils in university, normal schools, colleges, seminaries, and State institutions, 8,088; number of graduates therefrom during the year, 426.

## THE ARREARAGE ACT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The House committee on invalid pensions will meet next Saturday, when they expect to take up the proposition to repeal the arrearages of pensions act. There is no prospect, however, that they will agree to the repeal. The average of opinion among Congressmen on this subject is voiced by General Browne, the chairman of the committee, when he says: "Although the passage of the act may have been a mistake, yet, after half of those entitled to the benefits of it have been paid, it looks as if it would be unjust to repeat it so as to defeat payment of other claims equally meritorious."

## THE MILITIA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The bill introduced in the House to-day by Representative Hawk, of Illinois, to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, provides that every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45 shall be enrolled in the militia, at such times and in such manner as may be provided by each State and Territory, respectively; the militia to be divided into two classes—National Guard and Reserve Guard. The bill requires every organized militia to go into camp several days each year, and be subject to orders from the President in time of need, for service on the part of the United States, for a period not exceeding twelve months.

## "A Great Moral Lesson."

Those who pass "the boxes," wherein the alms of the congregation are put, see many moral lessons, but none more graphic than this one:

At a meeting of some colored brethren it was decided to make a collection. The President concluded to pass the hat himself, and, in order to encourage the others he put in a ten-cent piece. After the collection, during which every hand had been in the hat, the President approached the table, turned the hat up side down, and not even his own contribution dropped out.

He opened his eyes with astonishment, and exclaimed, "I've eben lost de ten cents I started wid!"

Then there was consternation on the faces of the assembly. It was evidently a hopeless case, and was summed up by one brother, who rose in his place and said solemnly, "Dar 'pears to be a great moral lesson 'bout heah somehow."

## A Great Day for Fishing.

"Did you have much luck, Uncle Moses?" asked a gentleman of an old Galveston fisherman.

"Nebber seed de like. It was all day long jerk 'up comes a five-pound redfish; jerk agin, up comes a six-pound trout; jerk agin, up comes a seven-pound sheepshead. It nebber stopped one second."

"How did you catch fish that fast without stopping to bait your hook? Come now, Moses!"

"Bait de hook? All dem fish was on de same hook. Dar was no chance to bait de hook. De six-pound redfish swallowed de five-pound trout, and sebben-pound trout just joggled de six-pound redfish, and I jest kept on until day was about twenty fish on de hook, and den I hauled 'em in and put on fresh bait. Has yer cotched my meanin'?"—Galveston News.

## A Romantic Wedding.

Romantic weddings are frequent enough nowadays; but years ago they might not have been so common. An anecdote is told of Dean Swift, who, being overtaken by a thunder-shower one day, took shelter under a tree, where he found a party of young girls waiting for the rain to cease.

One young girl was weeping, and the Dean learned that she was on her way to church to be married to a young man who was with her. "Never mind; I'll marry you," said the Dean; and took up his prayer-book, and then and there performed the ceremony; and, to make the thing complete, he tore a leaf from his pocket-book, and with his pencil wrote and signed a certificate, which he handed to the bride. It was as follows:

Under a tree in stormy weather, I married this man and woman together. Let none but him who rules the thunder sever this man and woman asunder.

## Mexican Balls.

The Mexicans are notoriously fond of dancing, and will neglect almost anything else to attend a baile or ball. Many American dances have been introduced, but the amusement, instead of being indulged in a wild and unrestrained manner, is conducted with great decorum. The ladies all sit on one side of the ball-room and the gentlemen on the other, and when the music begins the young men walk on into the middle of the floor and beckon with their fingers to the young ladies whom they desire for partners. At the close of the dance the ladies return to their side of the room and the gentlemen to their own. The waltz of modern society and other fashionable dances in the East would be considered immodest in a Santa Fe baile, and would not be tolerated.

## Frightful Misery.

Mr. Wm. Pomeroy, Bangor, Me., writes: "I have for a long time suffered from continual constipation, making my life a misery, and causing headache and frightful cramps. Mr. Thomason (who has been lately visiting in Buffalo), induced me to try the Serravallo's. It has perfectly cured me." Price 50 cents, trial bottles 10 cents.

Sold by A. J. Roberts and Sherer & Co.

## "Something Good in the Fellow."

An eminent public man who shall be nameless—a man of great intellectual power, of real goodness of heart at bottom, but sadly broken and demoralized by a long-continued course of wrong living and much wrong doing—was once told by a soon companion how certain other public man had been abusing him.

"Never mind," said our eminent friend, whose soul was really above the level of petty scandal and malice. "The fellow is only a dirty blackguard, and I care not to know what he says of me."

"But, my dear sir, if he is allowed to go on in that way he will ruin your character; he will destroy your credit; and, perhaps, injure your prospects in the future."

"Tut, tut! My character—what there is of it—is too tough for such a man to injure it; my credit is a phantom, at best; and as for my prospects in the future, I doubt if he can make them more dubious than they now are."

"Well," persisted the friend, after a little pause, "how do you like the idea of his making free with the name of your wife?"

The man was aroused on the instant.

"He! Does he dare?"

"Yes. He declares that your wife is altogether too good for you."

"What? Does he say that?"

"Yes, he has said it repeatedly."

"Well, well—there's something good in the fellow after all. Bless him for the truth he tells—for, my dear fellow, that is true—as true as gospel."

The great man sat for many minutes, with his head bowed down upon his hand, and when he next looked up, his face had grown wondrously soft and pathetic.

"Yes—he told the truth! I think I'll go home and have a chat with that woman. Who knows but that she may help me?—Zounds! I have not thought of her. Bless the rascal for reminding me! Yes, sir! He told the truth there!"

And the worker for the nation—the politician, work and weary—set forth to find the one being of earth in whom, when all else should have failed him, he felt he could trust.

## Energy the True Mark of Genius.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, in one of his lectures, describes with the clear sweep of a painter the vital necessity of energy and labor to even the most gifted. In the present day of steam and punctuality, the lazy man, no matter how extraordinary his acquisitions, must always fall behind in the race of human life. He says:

"Genius unexercised is no more genius than a bushel of acorns is a forest of oaks. There may be epics in men's brains, just as there are oaks in acorns, but the tree and the book must come out before we can measure them. We very naturally recall here that class of grumblers and wishers who spend their time in longing to be higher than they are, while they should be employed in advancing themselves. These bitterly moralize upon the injustice of society."

"Do they want a change? Let them change—who prevents it? If you are as high as your faculties will permit you to rise in the scale of society, why should you complain of men? It is God that arranged the law of precedence. Impaled him or be silent. If you have capacity for higher station, take it—what hinders you? How many men would love to go to sleep and wake up Rothschilds or Astors!"

"How many men would fain go to bed dunces and wake up Solomons! You reap what you have sown. Those who sow dunce seed, vice seed, laziness seed, usually get a crop. They that sow wind reap a whirlwind. A man of more capacity undeveloped, is only an organized day-dream with a skin on it. A hint and a genius that will not strike fire are no better than wet punk wood. We have scripture for it, that 'A living dog is better than a dead lion.' If you would be seen, shine."

"At the present day, eminent position in any profession is the result of hard, unweary labor. Men can no longer fly at one dash into eminent position; they have got to hammer it out by steady and rugged plows. The world is no longer clay, but rather iron in the hands of its workers."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

**10,000 CALVES!**  
Wanted, from two days to eight weeks old, for which the highest market price will be paid at the market on the bridge.  
nov625ewswt  
R. J. ROONEY

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TO THE

People of Southern Wisconsin!

THE LARGEST SALE OF

**DRY GOODS**

Ever Known in the State, to Continue for Thirty Days for Cash Only.

The Firm of

**SMITH & BOSTWICK**

To be Dissolved! March 1st.

The Copartnership of said Firm expires on that day by its own limitation, consequently the entire Stock of MERCHANDISE of said firm must be all CLOSED OUT before February 15th.

On and After

**THURSDAY, JANUARY 5!**

We shall commence selling our entire stock of Merchandise at Cost, and Less than Cost. We shall sell right from the Cost Mark, without any reservation whatever.

**THIS IS A CHANCE NEVER BEFORE KNOWN IN JANESVILLE.**

To Buy good Goods at Less than their Value.

IN THE FIRST PLACE WE HAVE THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF GOODS IN THE INTERIOR OF THE STATE TO SELECT FROM. THIS IS NO HUMBUG, AS HAS BEEN PRACTICED FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS BY SMALL CONCERNS ABOUT THE TOWN TO SELL OUT A LOT OF OLD GOOD TO GET SOME EXCUSE THAT THEY ARE GOING OUT OF BUSINESS. THE BUSINESS OF OUR FIRM WILL POSITIVELY BE CLOSED MARCH 1ST.

**ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO US ARE** respectfully requested to call and settle soon, as we wish to get the business of our firm closed as soon as possible.

**Smith & Bostwick.**











